FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1841.

IF For A Congress of Nations, News from Flor-ida, &c. see First Page-D' For n'carefully corrected Bank Note List, see last page. Also, Literary Gleanings.

latest advices do not warrant a belief that Mr. Clay's Bank bill will become a law, they yet justify increased and confident hopes that a Bank Charter will be so formed as to unite the entire Whig strength and secure the approval of the President. Whether Mr. Clay's bill will be pressed to a decisive vote in its present shape, we are not certainly informed; but the fact that it will be defeated if it is, is generally understood. If so pressed and defeated, a motion to reconsider will doubtless be made and carried immediately, and the subject referred back to a committee, which will report a different bill, so framed as to unite all friends of the measure i its support. The vexed question of permitting the Bank to establish Branches will be so compromised as not to impair the efficiency of the Bank as a regulator of Exchanges while the constitutional acruples of eminent Virginians wil be respected.-Such is the tenor of our latest advices from the Capital. We now consider the probability that a Bank will be chartered quite as strong as at any time this session : and its passage will facilitate that of all the other great

THE LOCO-FOCO MEETING IN THE PARK last evening wa not enormous in size or weight, although an Extra Herald had been issued to spur up the flagging spirits of the Faithful. In fact, it was not half equal in numbers to the one that broke up to sack their brother Hart's flour-store. This was not a great failure, but a very small one. Some five or six hundred forlorn individuals came together, and Gerardus Boyce, Esq. was appointed Chairman. A Mr. Treadwell then read a long Preamble to a Memorial, filled with the most awful denunciations against stock-jobbers, hungry bankrupts, and bank aristocrats, and concluding with a remstrance against the establishment of a National Bank. A long string of resolutions was then read, condemning the prominent measures of the Administration, and especially abusing them for attempting to pay the debt which Van Bu renism created. They declared that the advocates of a Bank were the agents of the British, who have thurdered our citi zens in their beds, and forced others to fly shricking for safety; and concluded by resolving to lay before President Tyler an account of the meeting, and to instruct him as to the wishes of the People. The resolutions were adopted with the faintest possible cheers, and a grey-headed mawhose name we could not learn, made a short speech, mor than half of which was so indecent and obscene that he woold have been kicked out for uttering it in any gentleman's hous He began by telling a story which he confessed was ver vulgar, but excused himself by saving that truth was alway sublime. Fifthy as some of their organs are, we venture t predict that not one of the Loco-Foco papers will soil it sheet by repeating the story. He told it, he said, 'because it shew the nature of a United States Bank.

Major D'Avezac made a short speech about the battle o New-Orleans-told how delighted Andrew Jackson would be to hear of this meeting, and said it would be as difficult to root out Democracy from his heart as to pluck the hair from his head. Alderman Purdy offered a resolution urging a repeal of the bank charter, should one be granted, and a red faced man in spectacles made a speech about Great Britain' sending agents here to procure the passage of a Nationa rebbery law-dragged in the case of McLeod, at which there were loud cries of 'question,' 'talk about the Bank,' &c. went on to explain St. Paul's democracy; said that ' Consti totions is nothing when Whiggery has an object to accomplish,' and wound up by assurring the oudience that if he had strength and voice he'd say a great deal more.

When he had concluded, a great classor arose ing 'Hawkes,' and others 'Butler,' Gilbert,' when finally, red-faced man, whom nobody knew, came forward and be gan to speak; he first asked what this meeting was called for? Some shouted 'Gilbert,' and others 'go ahead.' He attempted to proceed, but a cry was raised 'put him down, 'kick him out,' and, after gesticulating for a few minute amidst the most horrible croaking and shouting, he wa forced to give way to Mr. Gilbert, who wished that Mr Hawkes was there, because he could do what he himself had not power, namely, amuse them, and tell them what was true. He went on to say that Webster had disgraced his Country by his letter to Mr. Fox, at which one man sung our that 'he was an infernal liar,' another shouted that he wa right in saying that he could not tell the truth and the uproabecame general. Loud shouts of 'adjourn,' 'Hawkes, raised and the President was forced t Butler, Sc. were declare the meeting adjourned. Most of those present slunk away crest-fullen and sick of their fun, and some hundred staid awhile to listen to the harangues of volunteers.

MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT QUARTER .- A petition is in circulation for signatures at Quebec, praying the Legislature to intercede with Queen Victoria that she would grant a full and general pardon to all persons implicated in the Canadian dissensions of 1837 and 1838. The petitioners believe that this act would tend greatly to strengthen the peace and tranquillity now reigning in the country, and be productive of most beneficial results. The ushappy convicts are much more likely to receive some benefit from a movement of this kind than from indignation meetings held in our Park.

IF J. W. BORDEN, late Land Office Receiver at Fort Wayne, Indiana, lately wrote an impatient letter to Presideat Tyler, complaining that he had not been turned out of office as he expected. He had long expected his walkingticket, and could not wait much longer. The next Mail brought along the document.-Mr. Borden appears to have had a very just idea of his own deserts.

T. J. SUTHERLAND, of 'patriotic' notoriety, has commenced in the Commercial Advertiser the publication of the history of 'Theller's Escape from Quebec.' Chapter 1. which appeared yesterday, is an account of the private quarrels between these two redoubted warriors, their threatening to stab each other at the table with forks, and their attempts to 'brag over' each other as to their exploits in the Canadian revolution. These brave generals fight each other twice as gallantly in this country as they did the British in

Gen. ROBERT HANNA of Indianapolis is to be the new Marshal of Indiana and COURTLAND CUSHING, Esq. District

The New-York Academy of Sacred Music gives a Sa-CRED CONCERT this evening at the Tabernacle in aid of the City Temperance Society. The selection of pieces will be found a very good one, and the price of Tickets is only 50 cents. We trust the friends of Temperance and the lovers Melody will vie with each other in filling that cool and spa-

A Bern.-An Alderman in Philadelphia recently married a young couple, and received for his trouble a five dollar bill. giving three dollars in change. Out of the two dollars thus received he paid half a dellar for publishing the marriage, and, on attempting to pass the five found it was counterfeit. This villain made quite a speculation by getting married.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THE LABORER!

We have spoken thus far briefly of two primary wants of which a wise self-interest no less than an enlightened philanthropy requires that the better educated and comparatively affluent should promptly and efficiently supply. The first of these in order includes the means and opportunities of Intelcetual Culture: yet perhaps the more pressing in importance s a reward for daily toil adequate to the comfort and moral independence of every industrious human being. But these cannot be separated. That man or weman who is compelled to toil incessantly for the bare necessaries of life has of ourse no real opportunities for Self-Culture, which in the plan of Divine Wisdom is the great end of his being. He who delves in a mine or digs in a trench from daylight to lark for a bare subsistence is virtually restrained from be oming a whole Man-a thinking, reasoning, observing, indebendent being. When the weary day is over, he cannot deote hours to reading and self-improvement. His aching imbs plead for rest, and will rarely plead in vain unless oversome by the baleful seductions of the intoxicating poison. There is nothing in his circumstances which renders reflecion attractive or solitude profitable. Toil, toil, seems the unvarying condition of his existence, penury and privation its reward. If he thinks at all, it is of the next rent-day, and the pinching economy which must be practiced to provide for t; or of the probability that his employment may cease, and ne be deprived of the means even of his poor livelihood. Now we are aware that this is not the condition of the maority of Laborers; but it is substantially that of millions-of housands even in our own City. But what shall be said for the condition of the greater number of domestic servants, especially of Women? Can she whose every hour is at the lisposal of others-who for a subsistence is required to deate mind and body to a never-ending round of drudgery, arely lightened, not remitted, even on the Sabbath, be exected to increase in knowledge, virtue, and elevation of a a state so abject and harren as this, is it possible that such nust always be the condition of any of our fellow-beings? orbid it Humanity !- Forbid it Heaven!

If the relation of master and servant, of employer and borer, is founded in the existing Social Order, and cannot be ispensed with while that order subsists, we insist that it hould be modified to accord with the spirit of our republian institutions and the expanding philanthropy of the age. Vo must scout from Society the unworthy and base idea that Man's labor is to be honestly obtained for the lowest price which Avarice and Power may be enabled to screw Wenkness and Want. That man who hires his brother man's labor for less than a fair compensation, because he can, is an oppressor of the poor and needy, and should so be esteemed. rule of Eternal Right is not annulled or set aside by acidental power. All Labor, too, whether domestic or otherwise, should have its prescribed and reasonable hours, relieved ov established seasons of relaxation or rest. The servant hould feel that his or her rights are as well defined and as miformly respected as these of the master. The relation hould be one of kindness and affection, repaid by cheerful idelity and usefulness. Thus regarded, Indigence, Labor nd even Service form no barrier to that Intellectual Culture, hat perfect developement of the faculties and moral trainng which Faith and Reason alike point out as the end of earthly existence and the ultimate destiny of the Human

-But even though Man were in all cases to treat his broher man justly, wisely, in view of their diversity of circumstanes-if all who labor were kindly treated and fully paidthere still remains the great problem of Wast of Employ nent. What shall be done for him who needs employment, who cannot live without, and whom yet nobody at hand wishes to employ? Say rather, What shall be done to precent the occurrence of this most deplorable disjunction. This question we shall consider in our next.

MUTINY AND DEATH .- Under this head, the Boston Post gives a most eloquent and thrilling account of an occurrence which took place in Boston harbor on the 12th. We have to room for the pathos, but must content ourselves with giving the fact. It seems that a large baboon on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton seized Captain Sturgis by the neck and rudely attempted to bite off his ears. The Captain lisengaged himself, beat to quarters, and sent the 'first division' aloft to drag down the mutinous 'foreigner' from the main-rigging, whither he had fled. He leaped on deck, and just as he was making the last charge, his skull was cleft in twain by a sword in the Captain's hand.

HAIL STORM .- Kingston (U. C.) and its vicinity were visted on the 12th by one of the most awful and destructive storms of lightning and hail ever known. It came from the the North-West, shattered every pane of glass in the winlows on the north side of the houses, swept up the beautiful calley of Glenburnie, and literally destroyed some of the crops, and seriously injured the others. Some of the hail stones weighed a quarter of a pound. The width of the storm's path was about a mile and a half.

CAUGHT .- An English villain named Fox, aged about 40 cears, has been committed to jail at Newfane, Vt. for obaining money under false pretence from several geutlemen in Brattleboro. He represented himself as an owner of considerable property at Sharon in this State, but it turned out that he had ascaped from the officers in that town under an

DF James Penn, a seaman, has been arrested and comnitted to jail at Alexandria charged with the murder of Ephraim Garrison, Captain of the sloop Ephraim Siddy, of Philadelphia. The sloop was in Chesapeake Bay, and Penn is charged with seizing the Captain and throwing him over-

IF George Gardner was sentenced on the 18th inst. to be executed on the 23d for the murder of Philip W. Nash, at Jacksonville, Ill. Thomas Creaw was likewise found guilty as an accomplice, but a new trial was granted. Jonathan

IF Samuel Johnson was executed at Riverhead in this State on the 6th inst, for murdering his wife. After he had been suspended for about two minutes the rope broke, and ne fell to the ground. Although apparently dead, he was

has come home safe and sound.

THE WELLAND (U. C.) CANAL .- The Kingston Chronicle says that on the 7th, the Governor General sent in a message to the Assembly, informing them that he had given the less fortunate portion of the community in which we live, his assent to the act of Parliament authorising the purchase of the stock of the Welland Canal Company. The bill provides for the issuing of debentures for the amount of stock payable in 20 years, bearing one per cent, interest the first tolls collected on the Canal amount to £30,000, other de- 000. bentures shall issue for such sums as will make up 6 per 1837 were £12,000; in 1849 £20,000, and in 1841 will of justice in the trial of McLeod would not be retarded. prebably be £30,000.

THE FIRE AT WATERFORD .- A correspondent of the Albany Argus writes in terms of feeling eloquence of the terri-Waterford. The fire destroyed about half the whole taxa ble property in the village, and nearly all the inhabitants have lost something, while many of them have been shorn of all they possessed. 'Even a stranger,' says the writer, Treasury, in reply to the call for information as to the who passes through our village must shed a tear at the sight of desolation so vivid, so awful, and so overwhelming. The half burnt trees-the crumbling brick walls-the shrubbery uprooted—the blackened timbers—the piles of rubbish -the desolate streets-speak so feelingly of misery and ruin, that this fire has been well compared to the blasting march of Attila, the dark monarch of the Huns, through the fair House adjourned. and beautiful villages of the Roman Empire

THE COHOES RIOT .- Two of the ring-leaders in the re bany. Their names are Geerge Mason and Peter Higgins. They were armed with acuskets. The affray was commenced by the Far-downers who numbered upwards of one hundred. haracter? Admit that but a portion even of servants are The riot embraced the workmen for a distance of ten miles. The Governor has offered a reward of \$200 each for the arprehensian of the rioters.

> ARREST.-The Peoria (III.) Register says that a young sundry articles of clothing. He had a handkerchief about his head as he said to conceal some boils; but on removing it, one side of his head was found to have been shaved. His name is believed to be Lornnel Green.

LAWYERS' DIARYJuly 16. SUPREME COURT.—Calendar for This Day—3, 10, 11. Special Calendar—194, 197, 187, 243, 241, 277, 282, 213, 235, 225, 52, 106, 251, 282, 216, 249, 229, 245.

SUPERIOR COURT.-Calendar for This Day-50, 66, 68, 70 01, 23, 2, 14, 37 54, 92, 93, 105, 94, 98, 99, 100, 101

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- Calendar for This Day-111, 75, 84, 48, 122, 140, 178, 228, 131, 246,

City Intelligence. Reported for the New-York Tribune.

COURT OF SESSIONS, July 15 .- Before the Recorder, Judges

COURT OF SESSIONS, July 15.—Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Aldermen Bails and Woodhull.

The trial of Madame Restell was resumed.

Mr. Msrrill, for defence, read the original commitment, by Justice Merritt, of the accused on the 22d March, for a felony, for examination; also a full commitment for the accused for a misdemeaser on the 1st April; also an order of Court for conducting of the accused from the prison to the residence of Mrs. Purdy, to be present at the examination of Mrs. Purdy, or for identification; also the protest of Mr. Morrill, one of her counsel, against the taking of the accused to the residence of Mrs. sel, against the taking of the accused to the residence of Mrs.

It was proved by W. C. Betts, clerk of Mr. Morrill, that Mr. Loiman called at the office of Morrill to return the latter as counsel; and witness went and found Mr. Morrill, who proceeded to the Pelice Office to see Mrs. Restell in half an hour after Mr. Loiman had called at his office. Mr. Morrill corroborated

he statement of his clerk.

Mr. Morrill, for defence, then proceeded to argue at length against the admission of the depositions of Mrs. Purdy, as taken before Justice Merritt, which he contended were illegally taken, and were therefore atterly isadmissible. In support of this position he cited numerous authorities. Mr. Jordan then gave the legal points on which he intended to rely in his argument. Mr. La Forge then argued at length in favor of the legality of the depositions, and the duty of the Court to admit legality of the depositions, and the duty of the Court to admit

Mr. Whiting, the District Attorney, followed on the same Mr. Whiting, the District Attorney, followed on the same side, in an able and crudite argument, tending to show that the depositions were legally taken, and must by law and precedent be admitted as evidence. Mr. Jordan concluded the argument against the legal right to admit the affidavits, in an able and lucid speech, and adduced, as evidence of the rightfulness of his

Positions, numerous authorities.

The Court will decide the question relative to the admissibility of these depositions this day at 11 o'clock.

Alleged Cases of False Pretence.—The case of Henry E. Willard, charged with colluding with I. J. Wood in obtaining property under false pretences, was vesterday heard before Chief Justice Jones, and discussed, and Willard discharged from his recognizance. In the case of I. J. Wood there are four several charges on which he has been had been been in \$2.500 and the charges on which he has been had been been been several charges on which he has been had been been been several charges. recognizance. In the case of the basis in \$8,500, which charges, on which he has been held to bail in \$8,500, which cave. The last of these charges was that of S. F. Asses, no gave. The last of these charges who accused Wood of having obtained of No. 54 Front street, who accused Wood of having obtained of to the amount of \$1,900, in 1839, from him by false pretences, oil to the amount of \$1,900, in 1839, from him by false pretences, oil to the amount of \$1,900 in representing that he owned a valuable estate at Grand Gulf, in representing that he owned a valuable estate at Grand Gulf, in representing that he owned a valuable estate at Grand Gulf, in representing that he owned a valuable estate at Grand Gulf, in representing that he owned a valuable estate at Grand Gulf, in representing that he owned a valuable estate at Grand Gulf, in representing that he owned a valuable estate at Grand Gulf, in the control of the cont Mississippi, and also that he owned a house and other property in this city. On this he was held to bail in \$2,500, which he gave, and which is included in the above gross amount of bail gave, and which is included in the above gross amount of bail.

Stealing Watches and Jewelry.—A woman named Mary
Hawkins was yesterday arrested by City Marshal D. W. Ostrander, charged with stealing 8 silver watches, 2 gold rings, 3 gold breast-pins, and other articles, valued at \$48, from the pawnbroker's shop of Samuel E. Hart, of No. 240 Hudson-st. The property was found concealed in the privy, and the woman

POLICE OFFICE.—Infamous Outrage.—During the last Sabbath a German named William Henry Kurz, accompanied Sabbath a German named William Henry Kurz, accompanied by his four sons and son-in-law, proceeded to the residence of William Mangerson, 139 Washington st. and beat him with such merciless violence that his life is despaired of—little or no hopes being cherished of his recovery. On hearing that a warrant had been issued for their arrest, they hastily fled from the city, but were pursued by officer Teunis Fokkes, who succeeded in finding and arresting the elder Kurz and his two sons, John and William, when seven miles beyond Schenectady, and returned what them yesterday morning to this city. The other three have effected their escape. Kurz and his two promising sons were committed to prison to answer.

Robbing on P.

Robbing an Employer.—Officers Collins and Colvin yester-day arrested a black fellow named Charles Brown, charged with having stolen on the 12th inst. a \$100 bill of the bank of America, from the coat pocket of Rufus Rowe, butcher, of Fulton Market, while it hung in the stable, 148 Ludlow st. where Brown Market, while it thing in the stable, 148 Luciows t. where Bowlin was at work for Mr. Rowe. It appeared he afterwards got the bill exchanged with a broker, and when arrested acknowledge his guilt, and said he was sorry for it. He is not yet 20 years of age, and was fully committed to answer.

quest at the house of Thomas Holland, 131 Perry st, on the body of Elizabeth Ann, infant child of the above, aged 3 months, which was found by its mother dead in the bed yesterday morning when she awoke. The mother of the child was an intermediate the state of the child was an intermediate of the child was an intermediate. CORONER'S OFFICE.-The Coroner yesterday held an in ing when she awoke. The mother of the child was an inten-perate woman, and renred to bed about 11 o'clock the previou perate woman, and refured to dead about evening somewhat intoxicated, and the jury rendered a verdic that the child came to her death by suffocation through the care

again run up.

IF A man named Patterson was sentenced on the 1st, at Jacksonville, III., to two years' imprisonment for stealing a horse.

IF The mail of the 6th of June from Augusta to Milledgeville was robbed at Warrenton, Ga. by some negroes.—
IF wo of them are now in jail at that place. Some money, irafts and executions have been found on them.

IF A dispute arose at New-Orleans on the 4th between two Irishmen named Malory and Donovan, in which the latter received so violent a blow from a club that his head was split open and he was not expected to survive.

IF The dwelling-house of Mr. B. Hull, Esq., at Pottscille, Pa., was burned on the 8th inst. Its coxtents were consumed.

The Coroner was also called to 17 Front st. to hold an inquest The Coroner was also called to 17 Front st. to hold an inquest on the body of George Child's infant son of John Burk, aged a treaths and ten days, who arrived here with its parents from Ireland some two weeks since, with a coasting disease, and died yesterday with it without a physician. Verdict accordingly.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 14, 1841. In the House or Representatives last evening the bill parting from the c urse I had marked out for myself, so far as to an appropriating \$139,666, for the payment of Navy Pensions, ter upon this defence, I have surrendered my own judgement to the was passed. This morning the bill 'making appropriations of friends, whose opinion is entitled to my highest regard. for the purchase of Naval Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. year, two the second, three the third, &c. Whenever the and for other purposes, was passed. It appropriates \$600,-

The resolution of inquiry relative to the McLeod case was ent, interest on the amount of stock subscribed, until the taken up for the morning hour, and advocated by Mr. Young time for issuing those debentures. So soon as two-thirds of of New-York in an eloquent and able manner. He dissented the stock shall have been exchanged for these debentures by from the course of the President in his letter of instructions its individual owners, the entire management of the work to Mr. Crittenden, as interfering with the jurisdiction of the will revert to the Government. The tolls on the Canal in | State of New-York, and expressed his hope that the course

Mr. FILLMORE, from the Committee on Ways and Means. reported "a bill, respecting duties and drawbacks:" which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of

The bill of appropriation for a Home Squadron was taken up in Committee, but passed for the present without action.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, submitting a report from the Secretary of the seizures of American merchantmen by British armed cruisers. On motion of Mr. FILLMORE, the House again resolved itself into a Committee and took up the bill ' making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and suppressing Indian hostilities." After various amendments and debate, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the

In the SENATE, Mr. LINN occupied the morning hour on the resolution relative to removals from office, and in violent Department, and manifest that a due regard to the public int cent rail-road riot at Cohoes Falls have been brought to Al. denunciation of the course pursued by the present Administration which had made an usprecedented number of remo vals, and appointed to supply the vacancies, Abolitionists, Mormons, pipe-layers, &c. who had been disappointed by the promises of the party, and who tushed to Washington, claiming office. He criticised the circular of Mr. Webster. relative to the interference of public officers in elections, and considered it as infringing on their rights-he concluded his remarks, having occupied the morning hour, when this reman has been arrested at Knoxville for stealing a horse and solution has been up, for ten days. The resolution was laid

Mr. CLAY presented a Memorial of citizens of New-York for a Bankrupt Bill, which was laid on the table.

The bill from the House making provisions for the pauper lunaties of the District of Columbia was twice read and referred to the Committee on the District. Also, the two Na- tained in a contract which purports to have been "offered by L by Bills were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

construed into an admission that Congress has no constituted right to repeal the charter. This he advocated in a long constitutional argument. He then at the suggestion of Mr. BUCHASAS, withdrew the amendment for the present, to give place to those which would consume less time

An amendment offered by Mr. CLAY of Ala. and amended by Mr. Clay of Ky. was debated at some length, and passed, providing that in case the Bank suspend specie payment, its bills shall not be received during said suspension, which shall be adjudged a cause of forfeiture of charter.

Mr. BENTON moved to strike out the clause of the bill prosibiting Congress from establishing any other bank during tificates from manufacturers and dealers, which contain conclusion the existence of this, except the banks of the District of Columbia, whose capital to be limited to \$5,000,000.

This was lost: Yeas 19, Nays 25.

Mr. BENTON moved an amendment to strike out the clause fixing the rate of interest to be received by the bank on its favorable terms that offered for the Government. The question form of per cent, and inserting 5 per cent,; which was loans to 6 per cent., and inserting 5 per cent.; which was rejected. Yeas 17, Nays 26.

An amendment offered by Mr. CLAY of Ky. as a substitute for one by Mr. CLAY of Ala. after some debate, was adopted providing that in case the suspension takes place during a recess of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide otherwise for the sufe-keeping of the public money until provision is made for this purpose by Congress.

Mr. CLAY of Alu. offered an amendment to strike out 12 per cent. as the interest to be paid by the Bank on its liabilities whose payments have been demanded for the time of its suspension, and insert 25 per cent. This was rejected: Yeas

Mr. CLAY of Ky. from the Committee on Finance reported the House bill, authorising a loan of \$12,000,000. He expressed the hope that it might be immediately acted on as it | would call and examine them. From that time to this I have received was required by the wants of the Treasury, and hoped it no such notification, and have heard of Mr. Morton only through would be passed this week.

Mr. CALHOUN said to-day that the Opposition would probably be able to finish their amendments by Saturday night. a pump-and-block-maker's shop-the applicant was informed that Thus there is some progress making on the bill. The House such goods were sold there, and was referred for them to a store are accomplishing much business under the one-hour rule, the neighborhood occupied by Charles A. Secor & Co. Of this 5 suggested by one of its most laborious and worthy Members, Mr. WARREN of Ga.

FROM HAVANA.-Havana dates have been received at vellow fever was spreading. There were 148 vessels in them. It is in evidence before the department at Washington that

Cuba has been visited with heavy rains, which had not ceased at the last accounts. At Peurto Principe, on the 2d of the promise by Mr. Livingston that he should be required to " ult., a heavy rain commenced falling at 3 o'clock in the fund"—and his attention was called to a particular item in which morning, and in two hours the lower part of the city was entirely flooded. The inhabitants had not time to escape, but were struggling in the water in every variety of positiand circumstances, until relieved by their neighbors of the kigker land. It was believed not more than half a dozen lives were lost, but the destruction of property in the city and surrounding country was to a large amount

Some of the spirited planters are taking steps to improve the quality of the sugar cane. A company has contributed the requisite amount to send a vessel of 400 tons' burthen to Otherite to bring a cargo of the cane indigenous to that island for planting out in Cuba.

THE NEW WORLD---A RICH NUMBER. CHARLES O'MALLEY.

This most valuable and excellent Mammoth newspaper presents this week a rich treat to all lovers of choice literature, containing ish in its ample columns entertaining matter for a week's reading. Several new chapters of "CHARLES O'MALLEY," published exclusively by the New World in advance of every other newspagent. 3. Biographical Sketch of John Bunyan, with an engraving of the house in which he was born. 4. Several columns of "Ten white-washing, which was the article furnished for the serv Thousand a Year," of the most powerful interest. 5. "Legislative Reform," an original article, written with great ability, showing the defects in our system of Judicature, and proposing a Remedy. 6. A popular piece of Music, and many columns of Poetry, Miscellany, Foreign Items, Case of McLeod, Washington Correspondence, Patchwork &c. &c. &c.

TERMS-\$3 a year in advance-single copies 6; cents. The 1st colume of " Charles O'Malley " given to all new subscribers by mail who pay one year in advance. Office 30 Ann street.

J. WINCHESTER, Publisher.

I Summer Clothing-Prices Reduced !- Thin Clothing, of a variety of styles, may be had very cheap at No. 85 Chatham-st, at a reduced price, and no humbug. Persons wishing Summer Clothing will please call and examine the stock for themselves Good Brown and Grass Linea Round Jackets for only one dollar.

IJ M. Hulse's Cheap Dry Goods Store, 122 Grand at between Broadway and Crosby st. New rich style printed Lawns and Muslins at remarkable low prices. Also Hesiery and Gloves of every description, very cheap.

A CARD.

Self-respect and deference to the Department whose officer I as have hitherto induced me to remain silent unier repeated public as private attacks on my conduct as Navy Agent at this fort. It is

For the better understanding of this subject, it is proper than should premise with an explanation of the mode in which the business of the Navy Agency is conducted. No authority is vested in the cumbent of this office to make running contracts with individuals. special engagements on time, and at stipulated prices, for the permanent supply of articles required for the service. Boaded contracts of this description are made by the proper department at Washington and the duty of the Navy Agent regards only their prompt and fact ful execution. Certain articles, however, caunot be made the survey of these contracts, because they are too various and animportant for specific engagements, and the necessity of their purchase is altogether contingent and incidental; and, to use the language of the Com of the Navy on this very point, in "consequence of the difficulty of as signing fair prices for articles, which bear the same name, but which from difference of size or of workmanship, and materials are gree different in value." These articles the Agent is authorized to cure in open market, and in the exercise of his best discretion, the execution of purchases of this description, I have given offence individuals, and I have been arraigned on charges of improper pr ferences, unnecessary expenditure, and general disregard of the

The authorship of these charges might be directly referred to ness in consequence of the detection of their numerous imposits erated, they have put forward Mr. J. T. Morton, formerly a clerk the employ of Charles A. Secor & Co., the house which furnished supplies of ship-chandlery for the service during the latter ports my predecessor's official term. With regard to these gentlemen sufficient to say that their accounts had been the subject of investig required an immediate [termination of all business transactions tween that concern and the Government. With the knowledge advice of the Department, after due personal examination, I acc ingly severed this connection. The following passage of a lett my predecessor, under date of the 234 of February last, in reply t official communication, will sufficiently indicate the propriety of course which I felt called upon to pursue. "I will give p tion to this subject," says Mr. Livingston, " and require Mr. Secon

It was proper, under these circumstances, that I should make necessary purchases from merchants in whose integrity and abto perform the requisite duties I could place implicit confidence.

sonable charges, &c."

Such individuals I selected, and of them I have made various chases, though to a comparatively small amount, at what I belie and still believe to be the fair market prices. It has been alleged: charge, publication is made of a comparative list of the articles Morton," at prices much smaller than those charged to the De-The Fiscal Bank Bill was then taken up, and Mr. TAF. (ment. In this connection it is proper to state that the bills or i PAN offered an amendment, that nothing in the bill should be of these articles are rendered directly to the Naval Store-keep ny-and that since the recent change in the Navy Department, been made the duty of this officer to satisfy himself by a careful minution and comparison of the articles furnished, with regard reasonableness and justice of the prices at which they are ch

approval of both these officers. This fact prevents the possibility of any preference or fav

In addition to the guarantee thus derived from the character of officers by whom the accounts are scrutinized and approved be they are submitted to my inspection. I have received numerous evidence that the articles actually supplied could not be manufact and furnished of equal quality and the same description at p

But it will be said that however fair these charges may have be was the duty of the Navy Agent to make his purchases on then furnished the same articles at lower prices ? To reply, it is only cessary to give the history of Mr. Morton's comparative str and of Mr. Morton's intercourse on the subject with the Navy Ages During the last week of May, I received proposals, without from Mr. Joseph T. Morton, representing the writer to be a chandler, and offering to supply various articles in his alleged line business at specified prices. Four days after the delivery of th proposals, during which time I had made no purchase of any one the articles mentioned, a copy of them was forwarded to the Sensit of this State in Congress, with the comparative statement of the pr alleged to have been paid. Three days after the date of this munication to Washington-on or about the third of June, Mr. Mor plied that I had examined them, and asked if he was provided with stock of goods to supply an order in accordance with them. I answered that he was not, but that he expect d to procure a such I desired him to notify the office when his goods were ready, and public prints.

Thus it appears that Mr. Morton has not yet made evident to Mr. Merrick reported the House bill "to revise and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columwhen, at my instance, application was made for ship-chandlery at place of business indicated by Mr. Morton-and which is occup-Mr. Morton was formerly the clerk, and still appears to be the age and as I was not prepared to renew relations which had been so cently interrupted in consequence of their gross impositi Government, I did not seek to pursue the negociation. I had be New-Orleans to the 29th ult. Business was dull and the fully instructed in the character of the principals as well as the age and had other testimony than this of the intimate connection between cor was spoken to on one occasion in regard to the[excessive charge of the promise by Mr. Livingston that he should be required to " had charged the Government \$480 for an article which the manuf turer charged to him at less than \$100. His reply was that charge was made by his clerk Morton, and that he, Mr. Secor, k nothing about it."

> But if it should be asked why, notwithstanding all these ons, I did not pursue Mr. Morton, and compel him to de himself or his principals the articles mentioned in his posals, I will merely reply, because the whole business, it beginning to end, as far as Mr. Morton is concerned, is a decition and fraud upon the public. That person procured surretitiously from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, copies of certain a rendered for supplies prezionally furnished, and which we then under the regular course of examination. From these pies he selected a list, and made his offer in general terms, is in most cases without any description, as he also as a will in most cases without any description as to size or quality the articles proposed to be furnished. This will account in most every instance for the discrepancy in the centrasted proposed to the furnished. This will account in most every instance for the discrepancy in the centrasted proposed the apparent excess in favor of Morton. Locks, for instance, from 25 cents to 50 dollars, according to their size and ish; and hardly an article of ironnongery can be mentioned which the same rule will not apply. So in the case of in offered by Morton in his printed statement at \$1,50, in contr with a charge of \$3,25, showing an excess of \$1,75; this a involves a gross attempt at deception. Morton's proposals offer to furnish lime of two qualities at \$1,50 and \$4,00; the land being the market price of the fine Rhode Island lime, used

> statement which has been published by Mr. Morton. If he ed as agent of Secor & Co. in making his proposals, they we clearly madmissible in the relations existing between that he and the department; if he acted on his own account, he was detruking to focusion here. dertaking to furnish iron-mongery and ship chandlery for very small assortment of pumps and blocks, as any person readily discover who will undertake to procure these art readily discover who will undertake to procure these at the premises occupied by him at 108 Washington-street. in whatever capacity he may wish to be considered, it is a certain that he never made proposals to the Navy Agent, contains that he never made proposals to the Navy Agent, could be of being acted upon, and never furnished the notice of ability to perform what he proposed.
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> I will add, in conclusion, that the statements of Mr. Morton and the president of

our Senators were forwarded by them to the President of U. S., and by him communicated to the Navy Department; they were met at that Department by certificates and affida substantiating all the facts alluded to in this paper; and this result of the whole investigation was such an expression of cial confidence in myself, as would have superseded the n sity of any present explanation, had I been inclined to that

on the Department the responsibility of my defence.

ROBERTIC. WETMORE.